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AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Claims

1. (original): A method of increasing the sensitivity of cancer cells or a tumour to a chemotherapeutic agent by contacting said cells or tumour with an isoflavonoid compound of formula (I):

$$R_1$$
 R_2
 R_3
 R_4
 R_5
 R_6
 R_7
 R_8

in which

 R_1 , R_2 and Z are independently hydrogen, hydroxy, OR_9 , $OC(O)R_{10}$, $OS(O)R_{10}$, CHO, $C(O)R_{10}$, COOH, CO_2R_{10} , $CONR_3R_4$, alkyl, haloalkyl, arylalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, alkylaryl, alkoxyaryl, thio, alkylthio, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, nitro or halo, or

 R_2 is as previously defined, and R_1 and Z taken together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached form a five-membered ring selected from

, or

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 R_1 is as previously defined, and R_2 and Z taken together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached form a five-membered ring selected from

$$\tau$$

and

W is R₁, A is hydrogen, hydroxy, NR₃R₄ or thio, and B is selected from

$$\bigvee_{O}^{R_5} \bigvee_{Y}^{R_5} \bigvee_{O}^{R_5}$$

W is R_1 , and A and B taken together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached form a six-membered ring selected from

, or

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W, A and B taken together with the groups to which they are associated are selected from

$$R_8$$
 R_8
 R_9
 R_9

W and A taken together with the groups to which they are associated are selected from

and B is selected from

wherein

 R_3 is hydrogen, alkyl, arylalkyl, alkenyl, aryl, an amino acid, $C(O)R_{11}$ where R_{11} is hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl or an amino acid, or CO_2R_{12} where R_{12} is hydrogen, alkyl, haloalkyl, aryl or arylalkyl,

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R₄ is hydrogen, alkyl or aryl, or

R₃ and R₄ taken together with the nitrogen to which they are attached comprise pyrrolidinyl or piperidinyl,

 R_5 is hydrogen, $C(O)R_{11}$ where R_{11} is as previously defined, or CO_2R_{12} where R_{12} is as previously defined,

 R_6 is hydrogen, hydroxy, alkyl, aryl, amino, thio, NR_3R_4 , COR_{11} where R_{11} is as previously defined, CO_2R_{12} where R_{12} is as previously defined or $CONR_3R_4$,

 R_7 is hydrogen, $C(O)R_{11}$ where R_{11} is as previously defined, alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, aryl, arylalkyl or $Si(R_{13})_3$ where each R_{13} is independently hydrogen, alkyl or aryl,

R₈ is hydrogen, hydroxy, alkoxy or alkyl,

 R_9 is alkyl, haloalkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, $C(O)R_{11}$ where R_{11} is as previously defined, or $Si(R_{13})_3$ where R_{13} is as previously defined,

R₁₀ is hydrogen, alkyl, haloalkyl, amino, aryl, arylalkyl, an amino acid, alkylamino or dialkylamino,

the drawing "---" represents either a single bond or a double bond,

T is independently hydrogen, alkyl or aryl,

X is O, NR₄ or S, and

Y is

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wherein

R₁₄, R₁₅ and R₁₆ are independently hydrogen, hydroxy, OR₉, OC(O)R₁₀, OS(O)R₁₀, CHO,

C(O)R₁₀, COOH, CO₂R₁₀, CONR₃R₄, alkyl, haloalkyl, arylalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl,

heteroaryl, thio, alkylthio, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, nitro or halo, or any two of R₁₄, R₁₅

and R₁₆ are fused together to form a cyclic alkyl, aromatic or heteroaromatic structure,

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

2. (original): A method of claim 1, wherein the sensitivity of the cancer cells or tumour

to the chemotherapeutic agent is restored.

3. (currently amended): A method of claim 1, wherein the compound of formula (I) is

administered to a subject in need of such treatment.

4. (original): A combination therapy for the treatment, prophylaxis, amelioration,

defence against and/or prevention of cell proliferation, cancer or a disease associated with

oxidant stress comprising administering to a subject a therapeutically effective amount of a

compound of formula (1) as defined in claim 1 and a chemotherapeutic agent.

5. (original): A method for the treatment, prophylaxis, amelioration, defence against

and/or prevention of cell proliferation, cancer or a disease associated with oxidant stress which

method includes the step of administering a compound of formula (I) and a chemotherapeutic

agent.

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- 6. (original): A method of claim 5, wherein the cancer is selected from breast cancer, prostatic cancer, testicular cancer, ovarian cancer, uterine cancer and colorectal cancer.
- 7. (original): A method claim 6, wherein the cancer is selected from ovarian cancer, prostatic cancer and pancreatic cancer.
- 8. (original): A method of claim 5, wherein the administration of the compound of formula (1) precedes the administration of the chemotherapeutic agent.
- 9. (original): A method of claim 5, wherein the administration of the compound of formula (I) and the chemotherapeutic agent is simultaneous.
- 10. (original): A method claim 5, wherein the combination therapy follows observed resistance by cancer cells or tumour to a chemotherapeutic agent.
- 11. (original): A method of claim 5, wherein the compound of formula (I) is an isoflav-3-ene of general formula (VIa).
 - 12. (original): A method of claim 11, wherein the compound is dehydroequol.
- 13. (original): A method of claim 5, wherein the chemotherapeutic agent is cisplatin, paclitaxel or carobplatin.
 - 14. (canceled).
- 15. (original): A pharmaceutical agent comprising a compound of formula (I) and an anticancer agent.

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16. (original): A platinum-isoflavonoid complex or analogue thereof of the general formula (II):

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
R_A \\
I \\
R_D - Pt - R_B \\
I \\
R_C
\end{array} (II)$$

in which

 R_A , R_B , R_C , and R_D are independently halo, hydroxy, XR_E , alkoxy, $OC(O)R_F$, $OS(O)R_F$, thio, alkylthio, amino, alkylamino or dialkylamino,

X is O, NR_F or S, and

 R_{F} is hydrogen, alkyl, arylalkyl, alkenyl, aryl or an amino acid, wherein

at least one of R_A , R_B , R_C , and R_D , and preferably only R_A , is XR_E where R_E is an isoflavonoid compound represented by general formula (I) set out above or is derived from or is a radical or ion of the isoflavonoid compound (I) and ligates to the platinum through any one or more of the heteroatoms X or a radical of the heteroatoms defined as part of R_E or alternatively by a double bond on the isoflavonoid compound (I)

and

when R_A is XR_E , R_B , R_C and/or R_D together may form part of a bidentate or tridentate ligand of general formulae (B) and (T) respectively

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wherein L represents a ligating atom chosen from N, O and S,

n is from 0 to 8, and

each R₆ is independently as defined above or may together form part of a cyclic alkyl, aromatic or heteroaromatic structure,

which platinum-isoflavonoid complexes include pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

17. (original): A method for the treatment, prophylaxis, amelioration, defence against, and/or prevention of cell proliferation, cancer or a disease associated with oxidant stress which method comprises administering to a subject a therapeutically effective amount of one or more platinum-iosoflavanoid complexes of the formula (II) as defined above.

18. (canceled).

19. (original): A pharmaceutical composition comprising one or more platinum-isoflavonoid complexes of the formula (II) in association with one or more pharmaceutical carriers and/or excipients.

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20. (original): A composition comprising a platinum complex of the general formula (IIa),

$$R_{G}$$
 R_{J}
 Pt
 R_{H}
 R_{I}
(IIa)

in which

 R_G , R_H , R_I , and R_J are independently halo, hydroxy, alkoxy, $OC(O)R_K$, $OS(O)R_K$, thio, alkylthio, amino, alkylamino or dialkylamino,

X is O, NR_K or S, and

 $R_{\rm K}$ is hydrogen, alkyl, arylalkyl, alkenyl, aryl or an amino acid, in association with an isoflavonoid compound of general formula (I) as defined in claim 1 and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

21. (original): A method for the treatment, prophylaxis, amelioration, defence against, and/or prevention of cell proliferation, cancer or a disease associated with oxidant stress which comprises administering to a subject a therapeutically effective amount of a composition of claim 20.

22. (canceled).